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Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 20 January 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon from 27 December 2004 until 17 January 2005, inclusive (see annex).

These grave violations are part of a series of persistent and provocative Israeli air, sea and land violations of Lebanese sovereignty, which intervene against international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy and the repeated calls of the United Nations for their cessation.

In view of the escalation of Israeli threats against Lebanon, my Government relies upon the United Nations to deter and prevent Israel from indulging in such acts and holds Israel fully responsible for any consequences, since these acts constitute a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 20 January 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 27 December 2004, at 2249 hours, Israeli occupation forces positioned in Chebaa farms fired four flare shells over the farms.

On 29 December 2004, at 0040 hours, an Israeli gun boat in the Lebanese territorial water facing Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire on the high sea.

On 31 December 2004, at 1829 hours, an Israeli gun boat in the Lebanese territorial water facing Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire and many flare shells on the high sea.

On 1 January 2005, at 16.25 hours, an Israeli gun boat in the Lebanese territorial water facing Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire on the high sea.

On 6 January 2005, between 1113 and 1145 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea facing Tripoli and flew in a circular motion over Tripoli, Dahr El-Baidar, Jezzine, and Saida.

On 7 January 2005, at 0810 hours, an Israeli gun boat in the Lebanese territorial water facing Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire; and between 2125 and 2135 hours, fired two flare shells on the high sea.

On 7 January 2005, between 1200 and 1315 hours, Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at a high altitude over Chebaa farms.

On 7 January 2005, at 1400 hours, Israeli forces fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire at a pick-up truck parked inside Lebanese territory on the outskirts of Meis-ElJabal village. The car was hit by many bullets, and the passengers who were picking up junk from the area fled the scene after the shooting stopped. No one was injured.

On 8 January 2005, at 1849 hours, an Israeli gun boat in the Lebanese territorial water facing Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell on the high sea.

On 9 January 2005,

- Between 1240 and 1450 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Kfarkila, headed west, and flew in a circular motion over Kfarkila and Deir Mimas;
- Between 1345 and 1402 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes over Aitaroun village and flew in a circular motion over Kfarkila and Deir Mimas;
- Between 1402 and 1430 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed east, and flew in a circular motion over Kfarkila and Deir Mimas.

On 11 January 2005,

- Between 1108 and 1125 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea facing Jbeil, headed to Chekaa, and then headed to Tyre;

- Between 1108 and 1140 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea facing Jbeil, headed to Beirut and Zahrani, then turned back north to Chekaa, flew in a circular motion over Chekaa, Jbeil and Becharre, and then headed south through Dahr El-Baidar and Sarafand;

- Between 1238 and 1610 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Saida, headed to Khalde, and flew in a circular motion over Khalde;

- Between 1810 and 2250 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed to Khalde, flew in a circular motion over Khalde and Tyre, then headed north to Jbeil, and then turned back to South Lebanon.

On 12 January 2005,

- Between 0650 and 0930 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre and flew in a circular motion over Khalde and Naameh;

- Between 1545 and 1843 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed to Khalde and Sarafand, then headed south and flew in a circular motion over Tyre, Maarake and Nabatieh.

On 13 January 2005,

- Between 0753 and 1145 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Sarafand, headed north and flew in a circular motion over Saida and Sarafand;

- Between 1130 and 1617 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Naqoura, headed north and flew in a circular motion over Jiye, Saida and Saadiyate;

- Between 1942 and 2310 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Naqoura, headed north and flew in a circular motion over Beirut and South Lebanon.

On 17 January 2005,

- Between 0740 and 0930 hours, an Israel drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Naqoura, headed to Khalde and flew in a circular motion over Saida and Zahrani;

- Between 1155 and 1335 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Chebaa farms, headed north and flew in a circular motion over Beiteddine and Marjayoun;

- Between 1210 and 1325 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Saida and Zahrani;

- Between 1210 and 1500 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Tyre, headed to Khalde and flew in a circular motion over Saida and Beiteddine;
- Between 1250 and 1310 hours, two Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Chebaa farms;
- At 1429 hours, Israeli occupation forces positioned in Chebaa farms fired several 155 mm artillery rounds, impacted at the outskirts of Kfarchouba, Halta, and Bastra farm;
- Between 1525 and 1718 hours, an Israeli drone plane violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Chebaa farms, headed north and flew in a circular motion over Jezzine and Chebaa farms;
- At 1530 hours, two Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Chebaa farms;
- At 1530 hours, Israeli warplanes raided the intersection of Alman-Aadchit Elqoussair and Deir Siriane by firing air-to-ground missiles;
- Between 1535 and 1600 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, and flew in a circular motion over Marake, Qana and Tyre;
- Between 1735 and 1840 hours, Israeli occupation forces positioned in Chebaa farms fired several 155 mm artillery rounds, impacted at the outskirts of Chanouh village.

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Agenda item 31
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 31 January 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 3 January 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to you (A/59/662), transmitting in the annex thereto the text of a press release issued on 3 January 2005 by the Government of Argentina on the question of the Falkland Islands.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubts about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and rejects the claim by the Government of Argentina to sovereignty over those islands and areas and that the Falkland Islands are under illegal occupation by the United Kingdom.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 31.

(*Signed*) Emyr **Jones Parry**.

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